

2019 年度军队文职人员招聘

《英语》模拟卷二

重要提示：

为维护您的个人权益，确保考试的公平公正，请您协助我们监督考试实施工作。

本场考试规定：监考老师要向本考场全体考生展示题本密封情况，并邀请2名考生代表验封签字后，方能开启试卷袋。

条形码
粘贴
处

请将此条形码揭下，
贴在答题卡指定位置

注 意 事 项

1. 英语共三部分，总分 100 分，总时限为 120 分钟。
2. 将姓名与准考证号在指定位置上用黑色字迹的钢笔、签字笔或圆珠笔填写，并用 2B 铅笔在准考证号对应的数字上填涂。
3. 请将题本上的条形码揭下，贴在答题卡指定位置。没有贴条形码的答题卡将按作废处理，成绩计为零分。
4. 题目应在答题卡上作答，在题本上作答一律无效。
5. 待监考老师宣布考试开始后，你才可以开始答题。
6. 监考老师宣布考试结束时，你应立即停止作答，将题本、答案卡和草稿纸都翻过来放在桌上，待监考老师确认数量无误、发出离开指令后，方可离开考场。
7. 试题答错不倒扣分。
8. 严禁折叠答题卡！

❖ ❖

※ 停! 请不要往下翻! 听候监考老师的指令。 ※

※ 否则，会影响你的成绩。 ※

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一、单项选择题（本大题共 30 小题，共 20 分）

Directions: There are thirty multiple-choice questions in this section. Mark the best answer to each question.

1. Agriculture is the country's chief source of wealth, wheat _____ by far the biggest cereal crop.

- A. is B. been C. be D. being

2. Jack _____ from home for two days now, and I am beginning to worry about his safety.

- A. has been missing B. has been missed
C. had been missing D. was missed

3. Above the trees are the hills, _____ magnificence the river faithfully reflects on the surface.

- A. where B. of whose C. whose D. which

4. It is essential that he _____ all the facts first.

- A. is examining B. will examine C. examines D. examine

5. _____ is not a serious disadvantage in life.

- A. To be not tall B. Not to be tall
C. Being not tall D. Not being tall

6. Barry had an advantage over his mother _____ he could speak French.

- A. since that B. in that C. at that D. so that

7. There is no doubt _____ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.

- A. why B. that C. whether D. when

8. Intellect is to the mind _____ sight is to the body.

- A. what B. as C. that D. like

9. _____ I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help them out of the difficulties

- A. As long as B. As C. While D. Even

21. When _____ is produced, complete closure of the articulators is involved so that the airstream cannot escape through the mouth.
- A. fricative B. stop C. affricate D. lateral
22. The words such as “smog” and “brunch” are called _____.
- A. abbreviation B. acronym C. back-formation D. blending
23. The relation between “dog” and “animal” is that of _____.
- A. synonymy B. antonymy C. homonymy D. hyponymy
24. The common errors such as “he/she has to touch the society” in Chinese English learners belong to _____.
- A. fossilization B. permeability C. generalization D. substitution
25. _____ were the first known settlers of Britain.
- A. Jutes B. Celts C. Saxons D. Iberians
26. In the Unites States, how many years does primary education require?
- A. Three years B. Four years C. Five years D. Six years
27. The capital of Australia is _____.
- A. Auckland B. Canberra C. Sydney D. Wellington
28. Tom Jones is a masterpiece of _____ on the subject of human nature.
- A. Henry Fielding B. Samuel Richardson
C. Laurence Sterne D. Oliver Goldsmith
29. The central subject of Hawthorne’s major works is_____.
- A. poverty B. materialism
C. natural disasters D. human soul
30. Which of the following writers was NOT a poet in the Age of Romanticism?
- A. William Wordsworth B. John Keats
C. Charles Lamb D. Percy Bysshe Shelley

二、阅读理解（本大题共 25 小题，共 50 分）

Directions: Read the following five passages. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Passage 1

Women who are more educated than their husbands used to have a higher chance of divorce, but a new study found that this trend stopped in the 1990s.

A team of researchers examined statistics on heterosexual marriages in the United States from 1950 through 2009, and found changes over the decades in the rates of divorce. The study found that a woman's education was actually linked to a lower risk of divorce, at least from 2000 to 2004. That is, during that period, couples with equal levels of education were 30 percent less likely to divorce than couples in which husbands were more educated than their wives.

That represents a change from the 1950s, when couples were just as likely to divorce whether or not they had the same level of education, or whether the husbands were more educated.

These trends are consistent with a shift from a breadwinner-homemaker model of marriage toward a more egalitarian model of marriage in which women's status is less threatening to men's gender identity, the study's lead researcher Chritine Schwartz, an associate professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, said in a statement.

Before the early 1980s husbands commonly had more education than their wives, the researchers found. But since then, more women than men have been earning college degrees, a trend that continues today.

For couples who married between 1950 and 1954, men completed about 12.4 year of education, compared to 12 years for their wives. In contrast, among people who married between 2005 and 2009, men averaged 13.8 years of schooling compared to 14.1 years for their wives.

In the early 1950s, women had more education than their husbands in about 35 percent of married couples. That percentage jumped to 60 percent among couples who tied the knot between 2005 and 2009, the researchers found.

“Rather than doggedly adhering to norms that wives should have lower status than their husbands, men and women are increasingly forming relationships in which women have the educational advantage—so much so that it is now more common for wives to have more education than their husbands than the reverse pattern,” Schwartz said.

31. What does the underlined phrase “heterosexual marriages”(paragraph 2)mean?
 - A. Marriage between people of equal status
 - B. Marriage between man and man
 - C. Marriage between people of different status
 - D. Marriage between man and woman
32. Women’s education linked to a lower risk of divorce was based on statistics over _____.
 - A. 50 years
 - B. 40 years
 - C. 19 years
 - D. 5 years
33. What is behind the trend that women’s education is linked to low risk of divorce?
 - A. A breadwinner-homemaker model of marriage
 - B. A more egalitarian model of marriage
 - C. Men’s threatening gender identity
 - D. Dominating status of women in marriage
34. Since _____, women have started to enjoy better education than man.
 - A. the beginning of 1980s
 - B. the early 1950s
 - C. the beginning of 1990s
 - D. the early 2000s
35. Which of the following statements is true according to the article?
 - A. Women’s education arises with low risk of divorce.
 - B. Better-educated women are more likely to divorce.

- C. Well-educated men are more likely to divorce.
- D. Women have the educational advantage in marriage now.

Passage 2

High-quality customer service is preached by many, but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done.

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide to frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde Group and Wharton School.

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, president of the Verde Group. “The store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four others, and will no longer visit the specific store. For every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problems. Ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, overloaded racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved parking problems by getting moonlighting (业余兼职的) local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers.

“Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly,” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filing complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

36. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

- A. Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.
- B. Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.
- C. Few customers believe the service will be improved.
- D. Customers have no easy access to store managers.

37. What does Paula Courtney imply by saying “... the shopper must also find a replacement”?

(Line 2, Para. 4)

- A. New customers are bound to replace old ones.
- B. It is not likely the shopper can find the same products in other stores.
- C. Most stores provide the same kind of service.
- D. Not complaining to managers causes the shopper some trouble too.

38. Shop owners often hire moonlighting police as parking attendants so that shoppers

_____.

- A. can stay longer browsing in the store
- B. won’t have trouble parking their cars
- C. won’t have any worries about security
- D. can find their cars easily after shopping

39. What contributes most to smoothing over issues with customers?
- A. Manners of the salespeople. B. Hiring of efficient employees.
- C. Huge supply of goods for sale. D. Design of the store layout.
40. To achieve better shopping experiences, customers are advised to _____.
 A. exert pressure on stores to improve their service
 B. settle their disputes with stores in a diplomatic way
 C. voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly
 D. shop around and make comparisons between stores

Passage 3

Finance plays a critical role for society at large, serving individuals, families, businesses, governments and civic institutions. The financial sector performs indispensable functions such as enabling saving and investment, providing protection from risks and supporting the creation of new jobs and enterprises. It is critical that the sector operates to provide these functions for society in a stable, sustainable way.

In 1982, Johnson & Johnson, one of the world's largest consumer products companies, faced a crisis when some bottles of its painkiller, Tylenol, were found to be contaminated with poison. The company prioritized the safety of its customers, recalling 31 million bottles of the medicine. Two months later, Tylenol was back on the shelves in tamper-proof packaging. A year later, its market share was back up to 80% of its former level. It was a defining moment for Johnson & Johnson. And it remains one of the most cited cases of companies getting back on top by moving quickly and decisively to win back public trust.

Today, the financial system and its institutions similarly face a crisis of confidence in the wake of the 2008 financial meltdown and various other scandals. Restoring public trust requires decisive action by financial institutions. It means putting the customer first.

The experiences of recent years have exposed a range of vulnerabilities in the financial

system, calling into question the social value of financial institutions and core financial activities. Policymakers and financial institutions have come a long way in introducing important reforms, but much more work remains before the bonds of trust between the system and society can be repaired.

The Role of Financial Services in Society: A Multistakeholder Compact is a commitment by senior leaders, including Chief Executives and senior managers of financial institutions, regulators, economists and academics, and civil society representatives, to restore public trust in the financial system.

It lays the foundation for a long-term transformation of the financial industry by offering an explicit articulation:

- The role of the financial system and its institutions in serving the economy and society at large
- The characteristics of a financial services model that consistently delivers social value
- A consensus framework for assessing whether financial institutions and systems are meeting the agreed purposes and delivering the desired societal value

Using this framework as a guide, the Compact calls upon financial institutions to redesign business and operating models, and policymakers and regulators to **strive** towards financial reform that enables the financial system to better meet the needs of society.

41. According to the article, financial sectors play a really important role in _____.

- A. restoring public trust
- B. avoiding risks and creating new jobs
- C. processing evaluation
- D. regulating shareholders' behavior

42. What is the main purpose to build the Role of Financial Services in Society: A Multistakeholder Compact?
- A. To restore public trust in the financial system
 - B. To provide a guide for financial institution to better meet the needs of society
 - C. To deliver social value in financial services
 - D. To build the foundation for a long-term transformation of the financial industry
43. Who have commitment to The Compact?
- A. Policymakers
 - B. Employees
 - C. Representatives of Academics
 - D. Citizen
44. What can be inferred from the moment of Johnson & Johnson?
- A. The core key to deal with a crisis is to take action quickly.
 - B. It is important to win back public trust.
 - C. The financial system must learn from the case how to face a crisis of confidence.
 - D. The company must pay more attention to the safety of products.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is incorrect?
- A. The experiences of financial institutions in recent years indicate that those sectors operate to provide saving and investment for society in a long way.
 - B. Restoring public trust requires decisive action by financial institutions, which means putting the customer first.
 - C. Much work which remains for financial institutions before the bonds of trust between the system and society can be repaired.
 - D. Financial institutions have come a long way in introducing important reforms as well as policymakers.

Passage 4

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternation with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts (轮班) are changed every week; a person may work from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. one week, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. the next, and 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work, the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the

speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness, it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

46. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in _____.
 A. the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
 B. the fact that people working at night are often less effective
 C. the disturbance of the daily cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
 D. the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers
47. The best solution to implementing the 24-hour working system seems _____.
 A. to create better living conditions for night workers
 B. to change shifts at longer intervals
 C. to employ people who work on night shifts only
 D. to have longer shifts
48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 A. The employment of permanent night shift workers seems to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
 B. Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.
 C. Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
 D. Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among shift workers.
49. It is possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring his body temperature because _____.
 A. body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
 B. the temperature reverses when the routine is changed

- C. body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
- D. people have higher temperature when they are working efficiently
50. The phrase “coincide with” (Para. 1) could best be replaced by _____.
A. agree with B. accord to C. take place D. take up

Passage 5

Oil is set for its first monthly gain this year with the price of international benchmark Brent crude rising back above \$50 a barrel as signs of shrinking supplies outweighed persistent bearish market sentiment.

US crude and gasoline stockpiles fell by greater than expected, US energy department data showed this week, while the world’s biggest oil exporter, Saudi Arabia, said it would further reduce supplies in August in an effort to end the three-year oil rout.

Brent crude, which is on target for an almost 10 per cent advance in July, traded at \$52.47 a barrel late afternoon on Friday. This week alone, the benchmark rose by almost 9 per cent or \$4.39 a barrel — the strongest seven-day jump since December — countering a sharp drop earlier in the month.

The front of the Brent oil futures curve moved into backwardation, ahead of Monday’s contract expiry. This is when the front-month contract is at a premium over the subsequent month, suggesting the oil market is tightening in the near term. Later months, however, remain at a premium signaling the glut is far from over.

West Texas Intermediate, the US marker, is on track for a 7 per cent rise this month and traded at \$49.67 a barrel on Friday. This is the first monthly increase since February. This week, WTI rose 8 per cent, or \$3.98 a barrel.

Oil was also helped by weakness in the US dollar of late — on Thursday the dollar index fell to a 14-month low — which makes the commodities priced in it cheaper for holders of other currencies.

US crude stocks fell sharply by 7.2m barrels in the week to July 21 on robust refining activity and a jump in exports, the Energy Information Administration said on Wednesday. This was a bigger draw than analysts had anticipated and marked the fourth straight week of declines.

Gasoline stocks fell by 1m barrels, versus analysts' expectations for a 614,000 barrel drop.

Bloated US inventories have provided an obstacle to some of the world's biggest producers, including OPEC kingpin Saudi Arabia and countries outside the cartel such as Russia, which have enacted supply cuts to draw down stockpiles and bolster prices.

51. According to the first paragraph, the main reason for the rise of Brent crude price is _____.

- A. the cut of supplies
- B. the fluctuation of financial market
- C. the increase of crude and gasoline stockpiles
- D. the increased demand for crude oil

52. The oil price of West Texas Intermediate before this month was _____.

- A. \$49.67 a barrel
- B. \$52.47 a barrel
- C. \$50 a barrel
- D. \$46.42 a barrel

53. What does the underlined word "cartel" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. country
- B. association
- C. company
- D. tribe

54. According to the article, we can know that _____.

A. Saudi Arabia would further reduce supplies in an effort to end the three-year oil rout, so would the U.S.

B. the depreciation of the US dollar didn't influence the price of Brent crude

C. this is the first time in this month when US crude stocks fell

D. both the fall of crude stocks and that of the gasoline stocks surpass the expectation of analysts

55. The best title for this article is _____.

- A. Who is the world's biggest oil exporter?
- B. The policies on oil price in the U.S.
- C. Oil prices on track for best monthly gain
- D. How to push up the oil price

三、翻译题（本大题共 2 小题，共 30 分）

1. SECTION A ENGLISH TO CHINESE（15 分）

Shall we put an end to the human race or shall mankind renounce war? People will not face this alternative because it is so difficult to abolish war. The abolition of war will demand distasteful limitations of national sovereignty. But what perhaps impedes understanding of the situation more than anything else is that the term “mankind” feels vague and abstract. People scarcely realize in imagination that the danger is to themselves and their children and their grandchildren, and not only to dimly apprehended humanity. And so they hope that perhaps war may be allowed to continue provided modern weapons are prohibited. I am afraid this hope is illusory. Whatever agreements not to use hydrogen bombs had been reached in time of peace, they would no longer be considered binding in time of war, and both sides would set to work to manufacture hydrogen bombs as soon as war broke out, for if one side manufactured the bombs and the other did not, the side that manufactured them would inevitably be victorious. (171 words)

2. SECTION B CHINESE TO ENGLISH（15 分）

任何国家军事武装力量的在职高级官员们都倾向于躲避大众的争议。然而，身为美国海军作战部长的乔纳森上将(admiral)在最近一期的一本专业刊物上发表文章，挑起了一场公开辩论。他的文章似乎是要质疑军事隐形科技的价值。隐形科技支撑着美国历史上最大规模的武器工程——耗资巨大的 F-35 联合打击战斗机项目(Joint Strike Fighter

Program)。那已经够受争议的了。F-35 联合攻击战斗机项目是五角大楼的骄傲，彰显了美国的领先科技和军事优势。但是，美国海军学院出版发行的会议录中，其概述的上将的论点，亦是可圈可点之处颇多。（224 字）